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A

Concise and Brief Journal of the
late WAR

with

**GREAT-BRIT-
AIN,**

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WAR WITH
ALGIERS.

**THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH TOP-
OGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TA-
BLES, AND PLANS OF BATTLES.**

Also,

**A MILITARY AND NAVAL
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF
THE EVENTS OF OTHER NATIONS,
COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM OFFICIAL
DOCUMENTS.**



By N. J. T. George,
Author of the "Creek Indian War,"
"Narrative of Distressing Ship-
wrecks," &c.

This Book belongs to

David Winfrey
instead of
say

David B. Winkley

David Brewster
D. Winkley

Introduction.

It is not here intended to go into an elaborate expostulation of the events, which preceeded the declaration of war. The *paper* blockades and piratical orders in council of England and the Decrees of France, have been expounded in a very judicious and able manner, in the "Olive Branch," "Exposition," &c. It would be expedient in this place, however, to remark; that the measures of the American government, were truly pacific, and rigidly impartial, from the commencement of our difficulties, to the opening of hostilities against England. To both belligerents, the same co-equal and co-or-

dinate inducements were held forth to produce a relinquishment of their illegal and hostile edicts.

England chose to be our enemy by persevering in her course of aggressions, after the word & honor of the *French* Government were pledged for the revocation of her DECREES, upon which, the system of the British usurpation was *professedly* founded. No consistent man can have the absurdity to say the late war, was either premature or impolitic. The declaration was not made until England had insulted us, with little intermission, for more than 18 years, until upwards of 6289 of our sea-faring men had been impressed; until about 917 of our merchant vessels, had been captured and condemned in British prize-courts; until our very shores were blockaded by the mouths of British cannon; until she bribed

the cannibal savage, to commit massacre and desolation upon our frontiers. The war was not waged until every hope of redress was absurd; until the pacific attitude became a state of pusillanimity, humility, and degradation. Shall we be told that our government could have avoided war by negotiation or expostulation? Only take a retrospective view of our diplomatic history from the commencement of hostilities to the treaty of *Ghent*. Only examine the imperious and insulting demands of *Rose*, the treachery of *David Montague Erskine*, the unblushing effrontery of *Francis James Jackson*, the supercilious arrogance of *George Canning*, the taunting insolence of *Lord Wellesly*, & the shifts and evasions of *Augustus Foster*. Whoever shall read the notes and correspondence of the British official agents

with our government, antecedent to the promulgation of war; will find the most stupendous system of duplicity, hypocrisy, and insult that ever marked the diplomatic character of a Nation. Had our government been desirous of a war with England, we might have had it long before it was declared, and have found it sanctioned by justice, humanity, and every principle of true honor.

Journal of the late WAR. CAMPAIGN 1, 1812.

Jan. 11. An act to raise 20,000 infantry,—4000 artillery, and 1000 dragoons.

Jan. 14. An act authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp, equipage, &c.

Feb. 6. An act to accept 50,000 volunteers.

Feb. 20. An act for six companies of rangers.

Feb. 21. An act making appropriations for the military establishment for this year, viz.

To pay the army,	\$869,968
Forage	104,624
Subsistence	685,000
Clothing	293,804
Bounties & premiums,	70,000
Medical Department,	50,000
Ordnance, &c.	1,135,000
Fortifications,	296,049
Qr. Master's department,	735,000
For purchase of horses,	150,000
Contingences,	50,000
Indian Department,	164,500
Militia of Louisiana, &c.	32,000

TOTAL, \$4,635,945

An act for an additional military force appropriating the sum of \$5, 112,564.

Feb. 24. An act for the support of the Navy for 1812, amounting to \$2,902,002.

March 10. An act for the defence of the maritime frontier, appropriating \$500,000.

March 14. An act for the loan of \$11,000,000, &c.

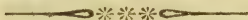
March 30. An act for repairing the frigates, Constellation, Chesapeake, Adams, &c.

April 8. An act to raise an additional force, &c.

April 10. An act to detach 100,000 men from the militia.

April 23. An act for the organization of a corps of artificers.

June 18. War declared by the U. S. vs. Great Britain.



ON THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

Farewell *Peace*, another crisis
 Calls us to '*the last appeal*,'
 Made when monarchs & their vices
 Leave no argument but—*steel*.
 When injustice & oppression
 Dare avow the tyrants plea ;—
 Who would recommend *submis-*
 Virtue bids us to be free. [*sion*,
 When injustice, &c.

History spreads her page before us,
Time unrolls his ample scroll,
Truth unfolds them to assure us,
States "united" ne'er can fall:
 See in annals, GREEK and ROMAN,
 What *immortal* deeds we find,
 When those gallant sons of free-
 dom

In their country's cause combin'd,
 See in annals, &c.

Sons of freedom! brave descendants
 From a race of heroes tri'd
 To preserve our INDEPENDENCE,
 Let all EUROPE be desir'd.—
 Let not all the world united
 Rob us of one sacred right,
 Ev'ry PATRIOT heart's delighted
 In his country's cause to fight.

Let not all the world, &c.
 Come then, WAR! with hearts cla-
 To the Standard we will fly, [ted
 Every bosom animated
 Either to live free or die. [duty,
 May the WRECH that shrinks from
 Or deserts a glorious strife;

Never know the smiles of beauty,
Nor the blessings of a wife.

May the wretch, &c.

June 20. Com. Rodgers, with frigates, President, United States, Congress, ship Hornet, and brig Argus, sail from N. York.

July 3. The U. S. frig. Essex, Capt. Porter, sail on a cruise.

July 8. American army under Gen. Hull, arrive and encamp in the rear of Detroit.

July 12. Gen. Hull, with about 18 or 1900 effective men, crossed the river Detroit, encamped at Sandwich U. C. and issued his famous proclamation to the inhabitants of Canada, informing them that his army was only the vanguard of a much larger force, that would look down all opposition.

July 12. The U. S. frig. Constitution, Capt. I. Hull, sails from Chesapeake Bay on a cruise.

July 14. Col. M'Arthur captures a quantity of flour.

July 16. The U. S. brig *Nautilus* captured by His Britannic Majesty's frigate *Shannon*.

July 17. Fort Michillimackinac, taken by the British and Indians.

July 19. First battle with the British on Lake Ontario.

July 31. The U. S. schooner *Julia* 60 tons 3 guns, attacked by the *Earl Moria* and *Duke of Gloucester*, which she defeated.

Aug. 2. The U. S. frigate *Constitution*, sails from Boston on a second cruise.

Aug. 3. The Privateer *Atlas*, Capt. Molletts captures the British ships *Pursuit*, 450 tons, 16 guns, & the *Planter*, 280 tons, 12 guns, at the same time.

Aug. 8. General Hull, retreats from Canada.

Aug. 9. Col. Miller defeats the British and Indians at Magango.

Aug. 13. The U. S. frig. *Essex*, Captain Porter, captures H. B. M. Sloop of war, *Alert*, 20 guns, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharn, in 8 minutes.

Aug. 15. Massacre at fort Dearborn. Fifty-two were killed.

Aug. 15. The British at Sandwich U. C. open their batteries on Detroit, which was returned.

Aug. 16. Gen. Hull surrenders his army to the British under Gen. Brock. In entering into the capitulation, Gen. Hull took council from his own feelings only; not an officer was consulted. There is no reason to doubt that if the brave Lt. Col. Miller, with only the 4th U. S. Reg., had had it in his power to command, that this disgraceful surrender would never fell to the lot of the compiler to delineate.

Aug. 19. The U. S. frigate *Constitution*, 44 guns, Capt. Hull, captures after an action of 30 min-

utes, H. B. M. frigate *Guerriere*, 49 guns, 302 men, Capt. James R. Dacres. American loss, 7 killed, and 7 wounded. British loss, 15 killed, 61 wounded and 24 missing.

Aug 21. The Privateer High-flyer, 7 guns, Captain Gavett, captures the *Dunn*, while under convoy of a British frigate. On the next day she engaged two others of the convoy at the same time, which she captured in 20 minutes. One was the *Jamaica*, 7 guns, 21 men, and the *Mary and Ann*, 12 guns, 18 men.

Aug. 30. The U. S. frig. *Essex*, Capt. Porter, saw and gave chase to a British frigate, but lost sight of her in the night.

Sept. 3. Fort Harrison invested by the Indians, but Capt. Taylor made a most gallant defence.

Sept. 5. The garrison at Fort Belle-vue, attacked by upwards of 200 Winnebagoes.

Sept. 21. Capt. Forsythe, with about 70 riflemen, attacks the British at Gananoque, kill 10, take 8 prisoners, 60 stand of arms, 2 barrels of fixed ammunition, one barrel of powder, one barrel of flints, &c. &c.

Oct. 4. Defeat of the British at Odgensburg, by the Americans.

Oct. 8. The U.S. frigates President, Com. Rodgers, United States, Com. Decatur, Congress, Captain Smith, and brig Argus, Capt. Sinclair, sail from Boston on a cruise.

Oct. 9. Capture of H. B. M. brigs Detroit and Caledonia, by 2 boats from Buffaloe, Capt. J. D. Elliott.

Oct. 13. Battle at Queenston, U. C. The battle was won by the Americans; but the British receiving a large reinforcement from fort George, in their turn, overpowered the Americans.

Oct. 13. The U. S. Sloop of

War Wasp, Capt. Jones, sails from Delaware bay on a cruise.

Oct. 15. Capture of H. B. M. Packet Swallow, with 20 boxes of gold and silver, by Com. Rodgers' squadron.

Oct. 18. Capture of H. B. M. Sloop of war Frolic, 20 guns, 110 men, Capt. Winyates, after an action of 43 minutes, by the U. S. Sloop of war, Wasp 16 guns, 102 men, Capt. Jacob Jones.

The Frolic had under convoy 2 vessels mounting 16 guns each, &c. and strongly manned.

Oct. 18. The U. S. sloop of war, the Wasp, and her prize, H. B. M. sloop of war, the Frolic, captured this day, taken by H. B. M. ship-of-the-line Poctiers, Capt. Beresford, and sent into Bermuda.

Oct. 25. The U. S. frigate United States, 44 guns, Capt. S. Decatur, being in Lat. 29d. N. Longitude 29d. 30m. W. fell in with, &

after an action of 90 m. captured H. B. M. frigate Macedonian, 49 guns, 306 men, Captain J. Carden. The Macedonian lost her mizen-mast, fore and main top-masts and mizen yard, and was much cut up in her hull. American loss, five k. and 7 w. British loss 36 k. and 68 wounded.

Nov. 8. American force on lake Ontario, was 40 guns 430 men. British 108 guns, 890 men.

Nov. 21. The British batteries at and near fort George, opened a tremendous fire upon fort Niagara, which was returned and set fort George 17 times on fire.

Nov. The U. S. brig Bixen, 12 guns, 130 men, Captain Reed, captured by H. B. M. frigate Southampton, 32, Sir J. L. Yeo, after a chase of 9 hours.

Dec. 6. A very spirited engagement between the privateer Mont-

gomery of Boston, Captain Upton, and H. B. M. brig Surinam.

Dec. 17. Col. Cambell surprises and defeats the Indians at the Missassinaway villages.

Dec. 29. The U. S. frig. Constitution, 44 guns, Captain William Bainbridge, being in lat. 13d. 6m. S. long. 38d. West, fell in with, & and after an action of 55 minutes captured H. B. M. frigate Java, 49 guns, 400 men, Capt. H. Lambert. American loss, 9 killed, and 25 w British loss, 60 k. and 101 w.

END OF CAMPAIGN FOR 1812.

CAMPAIGN &C. 1813.

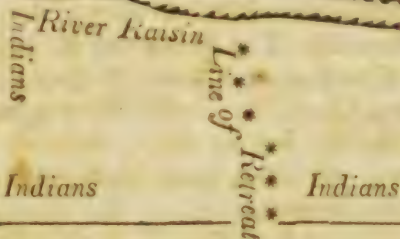
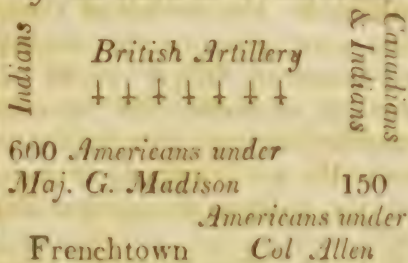
Jan. 14. A most spirited and unparalleled engagement between the Privateer Comet, Capt. Boyle, of 12 guns, 120 men and a British convoy of one brig of 20 guns, 165 men; one ship of 14 guns, 2 brigs of 10 guns each, making a force of 54 guns. The comet captured the ship & the two smallest brigs, the other brig escaped and ran into Pernambuco harbor.

About this time, the U. S. brig Viper, 14 guns Lieut. Henly, was captured by the British frigate Narcissus.

Jan. 18. Col. Lewis defeats the Indians at Frenchtown, and drives them in all directions.

Jan. 22. Defeat of Gen. Winchester, by a British and Indian force of from 1500 to 2000.

*A DIAGRAM
of the battle at Frenchtown.*



Jan. 23. Massacre at Frenchtown: the dead were denied the rites of sepulchre; all those, that could not walk were stripped, scal-

ped, tomahawked & burnt!!! The prisoners were stripped of their clothing, &c. the swords of the officers were given to the savages. An American Officer urged the necessity of having the wounded put under the care of suitable surgeons. He was *tauntingly* answered that *the Indians are excellent doctors."*

Feb. 10. The U. S. sloop Hornet captures the British brig Resolution with \$25,000 specie, &c.

Feb. 22. The Privateer Hazzard of Charleston, 37 tons, 3 guns, 38 men, Capt. Placida C. Charta captures the British ships, Albion, 12 guns, 15 men, and Caledonia, 8 guns 38 men.

Feb. 24. The U. S. ship Hornet, 16 guns, Capt. James Lawrence, captures, after an action of 15 m. H. B. M. Brig Peacock, 22 guns, 134 men, Capt. Wm. Peake. The Peacock was shivered to at-

oms and sunk before all the crew could be gotten out. American loss, 1 k. 2 wounded. British loss, 46.

March 11. A smart engagement between the private armed sch'r Gen. Armstrong of 18 guns, Capt. Champlain and a British frigate.

March 14. The U. S. frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, arrive at Valparaiso in the Pacific ocean.

April 1. A most awful explosion took place at Charleston harbor, S. C. on board the Revenue Cutter Gallatin.

April 3. The Privateer Dolphin, of 10 guns, Capt. Stafford, was attacked by 17 tenders, &c. from the British Squadron in the Chesapeake, manned with, from 40 to 50 men each. The Dolphin gallantly defended herself for 2 hours before her brave crew were overpowered.

April 27. Capture of York, U. C. and the American Brig. Gen. Pike killed by the explosion of the enemies' magazine.

American loss killed in battle	14
do. by explosion	38
Wounded in battle	32
do. by explosion	222
Of the Navy killed	3
do. wounded	11

Total 320

British loss amounted to from	
90 to 100 killed, say	95
Wounded	200
Prisoners	300

Total 595

April 28. The British and Indians commenced a brisk fire on Fort Meigs.

May 3d. The town of Havre-de-Grace, Md. pillaged and burnt by a force under Admiral Cockburn.

May 6. Fredericktown and Georgetown, Md. receive a similar fate by the Gothic Admiral.

May 9. The enemy leave fort Meigs, after having been before it 13 days, during which time they fired 1800 shells and cannon balls, besides an almost continual discharge of small arms.

May 27. The Americans attack fort George, and succeed most gloriously. American loss, killed 39, wounded 114. British loss, 386 in k. & w. and 507 prisoners.

May 29. The British attack Sacketts Harbor, but are repulsed.

June 1. The loss of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, 36 guns, Capt. James Lawrence, by H. B. M. frigate Shannon, 38, Capt. P. B. V. Broke. American loss 47 k. & 99 w. 14 since dead. Among the k. Capt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow, much lamented. British loss 27 k. 53 wounded.

June 3. Loss of the brigs Growler and Eagle, on Lake Champlain.

June 6. The American force under the command of Generals Chandler and Winder are attacked at Stony Creek by the British, but succeed in repulsing them with the loss of the American Gens. taken prisoners. British loss 60 k. & w. and 70 prisoners.

June 22. The British attempt to land on Crany Island with a view to take possession of Norfolk.

June 23. About 2500 British take possession of Hampton, and a scene of rapine, plunder, and devastation ensues.

June 24. Loss of an American detachment under Lt. Col. Boerstler, near Beaver Dam, U. C.

July 14. The U. S. Schooner Asp, of 3 guns & 21 men furiously attacked by several British boats, but defeated them.

July 18. An attempt was made

to blow up H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Plantagenett*, then lying in Chesapeake bay by means of a torpedo.

July 30. A British manrauding party landed at Plattsburg, N. Y. and destroy public and private property to a considerable amount.

Aug. 2. British & Indians make an attempt to storm fort Stephenson; but were repulsed (with the loss of at least 150 men) by the gallant Maj. G. Croghan with 160 men. American loss 1 k. and 7 w. British force 990.

August 7. American schooners *Hamilton* and *Scourge*, upset in a squall of wind on lake Ontario, only 16 of the crew saved.

August 14. The U. S. brig *Argus* 16 guns, (298 tons,) Capt. William H. Allen taken by H. B. M. brig, *Pelican*, 21 guns, (435 tons,) Captain Maples. American loss 6 killed and 12 wounded, 5 of whom died of their wounds, including the

brave commander, who had his leg shot off the 2d broadside, and died the next day. British loss 8 k. & wounded.

August 15. About this time the privateer Decatur, 7 guns, 103 men Captain Diron, captures H. B. M. schooner Dominica 15 guns, 83 men. American loss 4 k. and 16 wounded. British loss 13 killed and 47 wounded.

August 20. At this time the American Naval force of lake Champlain, consisted of the

President	12	Frances	6
Com. Preble	11	2 Gunboats	2
Montgomery	11	6 Scows	6
TOTAL.			48

Sept. 5. The U. S. brig Enterprise, 265 tons, 12 guns, and 102 men, Lieut. Wm. Burrows captures H. B. M. brig Boxer, 300 tons, 14 guns and 104 men, Capt. Samuel Blythe. American loss 1 k. and 13 wounded. Lieut. Burrows died of

his wounds in 8 hours. British loss 30 k. & 14 w. Capt. Blythe was killed.

Sept. 10. Capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie by the American fleet, Com. Perry.

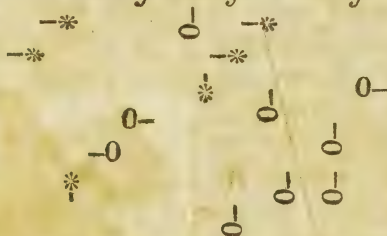
<i>American list.</i>		<i>British list.</i>	
Brigs,		Ships,	
Lawrence	20	Detroit	19
Niagara	20	Queen Charlotte	17
Caledonia	3	Lady Provost	13
Sch'rs.		Brig Hunter	
Ariel	4		10
Sloop,		Sloop,	
Scorpion	2	Little Belt	3
Somers	2	Sch.	
Sloop Trippe	1	Chippeway	1
Sch. Tigris	1		—
do. Porcupine	1		—
	—	TOTAL.	63
TOTAL.	54		54
			—
			09
<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	27	About	160
Wounded	96		

First view of Perry's Victory.

—* —* —* —* —* —*



2d view of Perry's Victory.



Those with this *— mark are British. This O— mark, Americans.

Sept. 15. About this time, the privateer *Saratoga*, 4 guns, 116 men, Capt. Aderton, captures H. B. M. Packet *Morgiana*, 18 guns, captain Cunningham.

Sept. 17. Gov. Shelby, with 4,000 volunteers arrive at Gen. Harrison's head quarters, at the mouth of the Portage river. They were all mounted.

Sept. 19. Gen. Hampton, attack the enemy's advance posts at Odletown.

Sept. 25. Gen. Hampton's army arrive at Chataguay.

Sept. 27. General Harrison takes possession of Malden, U. C. and the British army retreat up the river Thames.

Sept. 29. Re-capture of Detroit by Gen. Harrison.

Oct 5. Defeat of the British army under Gen. Proctor at the river Thames, U. C. by Gen. Harrison. The noted Indian Tecumseh, a

commissioned Brig. General in the British service killed. American loss 15 k. and 30 wounded. British, much larger.

Oct. 6. Com. Chauncey captures 5 British vessels on lake Ontario, viz. Hamilton; Constance; Mary-Ann; Drummond; & Lady-Gore.

Oct. 12. Col. Clark with 102 men, captures at Missisquoi 101 British, killed 9 and wounded 14. Total, 124.

Oct. 26. A detachment of Gen. Hampton's army under Gen. Izard, attack the British, under General's Provost and Waterville, U. C.

Nov. 11. Battle at Williamsburg L. C. between a division of Gen. Wilkinson's army under General's Boyd, Covington, and Swartwout, and the British. American loss 102 k and 237 w. General Covington was mortally wounded, (since dead.)

December 10 General M'Clure burnt the British village of Newark.

December 19. The British surprise fort Niagara, and make a most dreadful, and it is presumed unnecessary slaughter. They likewise burn, destroy, and plunder the villages of Youngstown, Lewistown, Manchester, and the Indian village of Tuscarora.

December 30 A British force commanded by Lt. General Drummond, conducted to the attack by Major General Rial, disperse a small body of militia at Buffaloe, & Black-Rock.

American loss about 30 killed & 40 wounded and 96 prisoners.

British loss supposed not less than 200.

The British burnt the villages of Buffaloe and Black-Rock, slaughtering, and most shamefully abusing the unarmed inhabitants;

until in short, they had laid waste the whole of the Niagara frontier, levelling every house and hut, dispersing beyond shelter, in the extremity of winter the male, the female, the old, and the young. This affair was assuredly a specimen, that they were not unworthy their alliance with their worthy "*allies*" the Indians.

AND SO ENDED THE CAMPAIGN OF

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED

AND THIRTEEN.

CAMPAIGN &C. 1814.

Jan. 3. Court martial ordered at Albany for the trial of Gen. Hull, for his surrender of Detroit, &c. August 16, 1812.

Jan. 17. The British frigates, Statira and Endymion, were challenged by com. Decatur to fight the U. S. frigates, United States & Macedonian, but they declined accepting it.

Feb. 18. H. B. M. Ship-of-the-line Plantagenett, Lloyd, decline an engagement with the U S frigate President, 44, com. Rodgers.

March 17. Col. Clark with 1200 men, advance from Vt. into C. to within 6 miles of Isle-aux-Noix and took a picket guard, and returned to Burlington.

March 28. Loss of the U. S.

capt. David Porter; by H. B. M. frigate *Phœbe*, 53 guns 320 men, Com. Hilyar, & the *Cherub* Sloop-of-war of 28 guns, 180 men, capt. Tucker, making 81 guns and 500 men. Loss on board the *Essex*, as per list, viz.

Killed	58
Severely wounded	39
Slightly do.	27
Missing	31

British loss not ascertained; but it must have been severe.

March 29. Gen. Wilkinson with about 2600 men unsuccessfully attack the enemy at La-Cole-Mills. American loss 8 k. & 66 w.

April 8. Twenty sail of American vessels burnt by the British at Petipague.

April 24. The U. S. schooner, *Lady-of-the-Lake*, ran into Kingston harbour, U. C. and showed the British her colors, which was answered by their fleet and batteries;

and after taking a view of their Naval force, she returned to Sackett's Harbor.

April 25. The British make an attempt to blow up the U S ship Superior, at Sackett's Harbor, but failed.

April 26. Loss of the U S sloop-of-war Frolic 18 guns captain J Bailbridge, by H B M frigate Orpheus, 36, capt Pigot.

April 29. Capture of H B M Brig L'Epervier, 18 guns 128 men, capt Wales, by the U S Sloop-of-war Peacock, of 18 guns, capt Lewis Warrington.

<i>American loss,</i>		<i>British loss,</i>	
Killed	0	Killed	8
Wounded	2	Wounded	15

The L'Epervier had on board 120,000 dollars specie.

May 5. British repulsed at Oswego, on lake Ontario. American

loss 6 k and 38 w. British loss 19 killed and 75 wounded.

May 30. Capture of a British force at Sandy creek, consisting of 184 men, by Major Appling, with 120 riflemen.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	0	Killed	13
W. Slightly	1	Wounded	28

June 28. The U. S. Sloop-of-war Wasp, of 18 guns, 173 men, Capt. J. Blakely, capture after an action of 19 m. H. B. M. Sloop-of-war Reindeer 19 guns, 118 men, Capt. Wm. Manners.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	5	Killed	23
Wounded	21	Wounded	42

Skirmish near Odletown, between Col. Forsythe and a detach-

ment of British. Col. F. was killed and two w. British loss, 17 killed.

July 3. Capture of fort Erie by the Americans; prisoners 137.

July 5. Battle at Chippewa between the American army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, consisting of about 1200 men, and the British, commanded by Maj. Gen. Rial, consisting of 2880 men.

The British were gallantly met by Gen. Scott's brigade, and a corps of artillery, and a most sanguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the British. See per list.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	60	Killed	118
Wounded	316	Wounded	320
Missing	19	Missing	44
395		512	

July 11. Eastport, Me. taken

by the British by surprize.

July 18. About 70 British and Indians, attack one of the piquet guards of the army of Plattsburg, commanded by Lieut. Shelburn, consisting of only 20 men. Americans, 3 killed and 4 w. British loss, 20 k. and 6 w.

July 25. Battle at Bridgewater, between 2800 men commanded by Gens. Brown, Scott, and Ripley, & 4500, regulars, besides Indians, &c. commanded by Lieut. Gen. Drummond, and Maj. Gen. Rial, who were defeated with great loss by the Americans.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	171	Killed	84
Wounded	572	Wounded	559
Missing	177	Missing	193
		Prisoners	42
<i>Total</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>878</i>

The British cannon was most gallantly carried by Col. Miller. Some accounts state that the British loss exceeds 1000.

Among the prisoners were one Major Gen. (Rial,) one aid to Gen. Drummond, 6 Captains; 11 subalterns, &c. American Generals, Brown and Scott were wounded.

Aug. 3. Major Morgan, with 240 riflemen, repulse a British force of from 12 to 1500 men, at Conjocketa Creek. American loss 2 k. and 8 w. British about 50.

Aug. 5. Major Morgan, drives the enemy's light troops within their lines. American loss 5 k and 4 w. British loss 11 k and 3 prisoners.

Aug. 7. Com. Chauncey, gave chase to, and ran H. B. M. brig Prince Regent of 14 guns ashore, about 4 miles from Niagara.

Aug. 10. Capt. Birdsall, with 160 men, drove in 2 of the enemy's

strong piquets. British loss, 10 k;
American loss, 1 k and 3 w.

Aug. 12. Major Morgan fell, in an affair with the enemy, after a display of gallantry worthy of the corps.

Aug. 14. The Americans burn H. B. M. schooner Nancy, with a six months supply for the garrison at Michillimacinac.

Aug. 15. Battle at Fort Erie, between the American troops commanded by Gen Gaines, and the British under General Drummond, which terminated in a signal victory in favor of the Americans.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	17	Killed	*51
Wounded	56	Wounded	262
Missing	11	Missing	468
TOTAL. 84		TOTAL. 781	

10*

British account; but by the American Inspector General's report, they left on the field 222 killed.

The British Officers were often heard to say, "*Give the damn'd Yankees no quarter.*"

Aug. 16. British fleet in the Chesapeake re-inforced by a formidable squadron of ships, &c.

Aug. 21. Battle at Bladensburg, and capture of the City of Washington. British force about 6000. American force under Gen Winder 1500.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	20	Killed	180
Wounded	40	Wounded	300
Prisoners	120	Pris & des.	400
TOTAL 180		TOTAL 880	

The British destroy the Capitol; President's house; Treasury, and State Offices; Navy Yard, Bar-

racks; New frigate Essex, and Argus, sloop-of-war; the Arsenal; 3 ropewalks, 3 dwelling-houses, &c. Gen Ross and Admiral Cockburne commanded.

Aug. 25. And after committing depredations, retired privately and precipitately in the night from Washington.

Aug. 29. Surrender of Alexandria, to the British, who took 14 vessels, laden with from 15 to 18,000, bbls of flour; 800 hhds tobacco, 150 bales cotton and some sugar, &c. &c.

Aug 31. The advance of the British army under Gen Brisbane enter Champlain, and encamp on the north of the Great Chazy river.

Same day. Major Gen Mooers ordered out the N. Y. Militia from Clinton and Essex counties.

Sept 1. The U. S. sloop-of-war Wasp, 16 guns, Capt J. Blakeley,

captures after an action of 45 minutes, H B M sloop-of-war *Avon*, of 20 guns, Capt Arbutnot.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	2	Killed	40
Wounded	1	Wounded	60

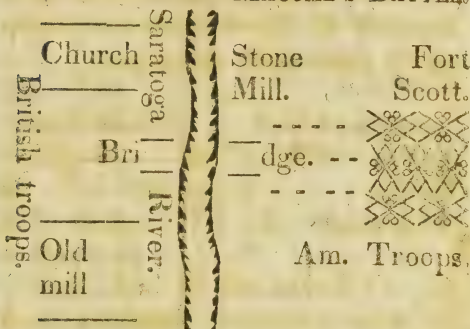
Same day. Capture by the British of Castine and Belfast, Me.

*About this time—*Battle at North Point and Gen. Ross killed.

Sept 11. Battle at Plattsburg, between about 4000 Americans commanded by Gen Macomb, and the British army under Sir George Prevost of 14,000 men.

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
From 6 to 11th.		Killed and	
Killed	37	wounded about	
Wounded	62	2500,	
Missing	20		
TOTAL			
	119		

PLAN OF GEN. MACOMB'S BATTLE.



Same day capture of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, Com. Downie, by the U. S. squadron Com M' Donough.

American fleet.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Mens.</i>
Saratoga	26	210
Eagle	20	120
Ticonderoga	17	110
Preble	7	30
10 Gunboats	16	350
TOTAL,	86	820

British fleet.

<i>Names.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Confiance,		39	300
Linnet,		16	120
Finch,		11	40
Chub,		11	40
13 Gunboats,		18	550
TOTAL,		95	1050
<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	52	Killed	84
Wounded	58	Wounded	110
TOTAL,		TOTAL,	194

See plan of battle next page.

The following is an explanation.

BRITISH VESSELS.

Li stands for Linnet, Ch for Chub,
Con for Confiance, & Fi for Finch.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Ea for Eagle, Sa for Saratoga,
Ti for Ticonderoga, Pr for Preble.

* * * * *
 Grand Isle. * British Gallies
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 * Ch. † † † † †
 * * Li. Con. Fi.
 * * *
 * * Ea. Sa. Ti. Pr.
 Cum.*
 Head.*
 * * *
 † † † † † † † †
 Am. gallies. † † † † Am. G. b'ts

Sept 15. The British attack fort Bower by land and water. Major Lawrence opens his battery upon them—put their land forces to flight—cut the cable of the ship *Hermes*, with their shot, she drifted ashore and blew up by means of the fire of the Americans. British loss on board the *Hermes* 150, on board the *Charon* 85 were

killed and wounded; on board the others not ascertained. American loss 4 k and 5 w.

Sept 26. A flagrant violation of the neutrality of Fayal by H B M ships Plantagenett, 74, Rota, 38, and brig Carnation, against the American privateer, Gen Armstrong, 9 guns, 90 men, Capt Samuel C Read. American loss, 2 k and 7 w. British loss, 120 k and about 100 wounded. The commander of the Plantagenett, it appears, had *part enough courage* to attack a privateer, and of course must have greatly grown in bravery since his refusal to engage Comodore Rodgers in the frigate President; but it cost him dear in the attack of the Gen Armstrong.

Sept 30. A boat belonging to the American squadron, with an officer and 4 men capture near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, 6 British boats, manned with 35

armed men and laden with wine, brandy, dry goods, &c and brought them safe into Sacketts harbor. Cargoes worth \$12,000.

Oct 1. Com Patterson returns to New-Orleans, having captured a gang of pirates to the amount of 1000 and 7 schooners. The pirates were on an Island in lake Barrataria, 30 miles S W from N Orleans.

Same day. U S ship-of-the-line Washington, 74, launched at Portsmouth, N H.

Oct 19. Action at Lyon's creek between an American force under Gen Bissel, and about 1200 British. American loss, 12 k and 55 w and missing. British loss, about 200.

Oct 21. The British commissioners at Ghent offer, as the only terms of *peace* with the U S the basis of the *uti possiteclis*, being

then in possession of that part of Maine east of Penobscot.

Nov 6. A skirmish at Malcolm Mills, U C between a detachment commanded by Gen M'Arthur, and a British and Indian force. British loss, 18 k 9 w and 111 prisoners. American loss, 1 k and 6 w.

Dec 2. The British land at the village of Tappahannock & burn the court-house; jail; collector's Office; &c &c.

Dec 4. On their return down the river, they have several brushes with the militia. (Capt Shackelford's company of artillery.) British loss, upwards of 100 killed wounded and prisoners. American loss, 5 k and w.

Dec 15. Loss of 5 American Gun-boats, commanded by P A J P Jones, manned with only 182 men, taken by a British force consisting of 42 lanches and barges, &

3 gigs commanded by Capt Lockyer manned with 1200 men.

Dec 16. Gen Jackson declare the City of New-Orleans, under a strict martial law.

Dec 23. General's Coffee, and Carroll, with between 3 & 4000 Kentuckians and Tennesseans arrive at New-Orleans.

Same day. British surprise a picket guard at the mouth of the bayou *Bienvenu*.

Dec 24. Com Patterson and Capt Henly in the U. S. vessels *Louisiana*, and *Carolina* in the *Mississippi* kept up a brisk fire on the British and compelled them to retire one mile.

Dec. 24. Treaty of PEACE bet U. S. & G. B. signed at Ghent.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE TREATY.)

Art 1st. Says that "There shall be a firm & universal peace, between

H. B. M. & the U. S.—Hostilities shall cease.—All territory, &c. shall be restored, &c. &c.

Art. 21. Says “to prevent all causes of complaint, which might arise on account of the prizes, which may be taken at sea, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects, which may be taken after the space of [the time allowed to make a legal prize is from 12 to 120 days after the ratification according as the cruizers would have an opportunity to hear of *peace*] “shall be restored on each side.

Art. 34. Says that “All prisoners of war taken on either side, shall be restored, &c.

Art's. 4, 5, 6, and 7th. Chiefly regards the boundaries, between the U. S. and H. B. M. which are to be settled according to the true intent of the treaty of 1783.

Art. 8th. Makes provision for the appointment of surveyors for the above purpose.

Art. 9th. The U. S. and H. B. M. engage to put an end to the hostilities with the *Indians*.

Art. 10th. The U. S. and H. B. M. agree to promote the entire abolition of the slave trade.

Art. 11th. "This treaty shall be binding on both parties."

Dec 27. The U S schooner Carolina, Capt Henley, blown up by the British by means of shells, hot shot, &c.

Dec 28. A British force of 9,000 men, attack Gen Jackson's army, (of 3,282,) but were repulsed by the Americans, who lost, 7 k & 8 w. British loss, about 120 k &c.

AMERICAN NAVY, FOR 1814.

No. vessels.		No. guns.	No. vessels.		No. guns.
3	of	44	1	of	12
3	of	36	1	of	10
1	of	32	4	of	8
3	of	24	1	of	5
3	of	20	1	of	4
10	of	18	2	of	3
6	of	16	8	of	2
4	of	14			

BRITISH NAVY, FOR 1814.

No.			No.		
vessels.			vessels.		
guns.			guns.		
4	of	120	14	of	40
2	of	112	75	of	33
6	of	110	71	of	26
2	of	100	33	of	32
17	of	98	4	of	28
1	of	90	11	of	24
1	of	84	6	of	22
13	of	80	28	of	20
165	of	74	173	of	18
34	of	64	58	of	16
1	of	60	73	of	14
1	of	58	30	of	12
1	of	52	43	of	10
26	of	50	12	of	8
1	of	48	2	of	6
12	of	44	10	of	4

END OF CAMPAIGN FOR

1814.

CAMPAIGN &C. 1815.

Jan. 1. The British repulsed a 3d time in attempting to carry the batteries of Gen. Jackson, before N. Orleans.

American loss, 11 k. & 23 w.

Jan. 6. Sailing-master Johnson, burns a British transport on Lake Bourgne, laden with supplies for the British army.

Same day, 21 sail of British vessels arrive off Cat Island, upon the coast opposite bay of St. Louis, with a large re-inforcement, commanded by Gen. Lambert.

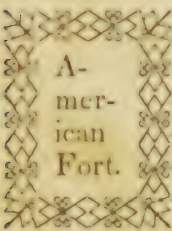
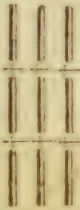
Jan. 7. Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham assumed the command of the whole British army amounting to 12,000.

Jan. 8. A decisive victory was gained over the British army, commanded by Gens. Pakenham, Lambert, Keene, Gibbs, &c. by the A-

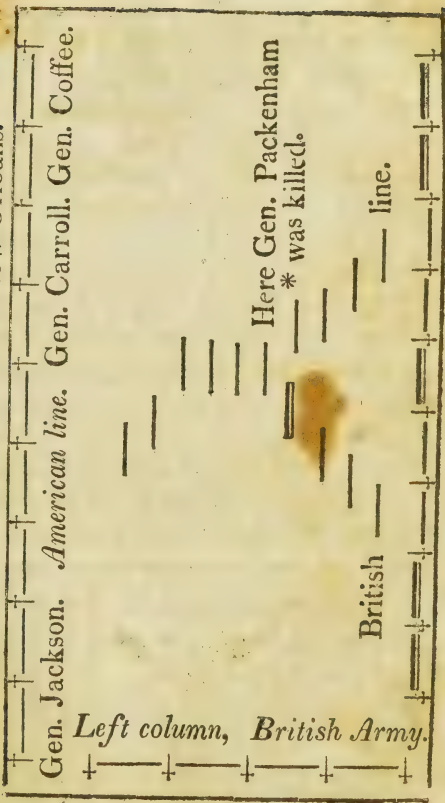
merican army, commanded by Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans..

<i>American loss.</i>		<i>British loss.</i>	
Killed	13	Killed	700
Wounded	39	Wounded	1400
Missing	19	Prisoners	500
<i>Total.</i>	71	<i>Total.</i>	2600

Only 6 were killed & 7 wounded of the Americans in the action on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, the residue in a sortie, and on the West side of the river. The British Gens. Packenham, Gibbs, Col. Reyner, Majors, Wilkinson, Pringle, Whitaker, &c. were killed.

				-	-	-		British Army.
A-				-	-	-		
mer-				-	-	-		
ican				-	-	-		
Fort.				-	-	-		

A Plan of the Battle at New-Orleans.



Jan. 13. About 1500 British attack by land and water a small fort at Point Peter, which they succeed in taking.

Jan. 15. Loss of the U. S. frigate, *President*, 44, Com. Decatur, by a British squadron, consisting of the *Majestic* 74, *Endymion* 40, *Pomone* 38, *Tenedos* 38, & *Dispatch* 18 guns. American loss, 24 k and 55 w.

Jan. 18. The British army precipitately retreat at 12 o'clock at night, leaving behind them 14 pieces of their heavy artillery, &c.

British *invincibles* could not scare "Backwoodsmen" or "Yankees."

Feb. 12. Capture of Fort Bowyer, by the British.

Feb. 18. The Treaty of Peace accepted and ratified by the President of the U. S. The Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain, were Rt. Hon. James Lord Gambia, late Admiral of the white,

now Admiral of the red squadron of H. B. M. fleet—Henry Goulbourn, Esq. a member of the imperial parliament, and under secretary of state, & Wm. Adams, Esq. doctor of civil laws, &c. On the part of the U. S. they were Henry Clay, late speaker of the House of Representatives, Jonathan Russell, late charge des affairs of London, &c. John Q. Adams, minister to Prussia, and Albert Gallatin, late secretary to the Treasury, &c.

Feb. 20. Capture, by the U. S. frigate Constitution, 44 guns, Capt. Stewart, of H. B. M. ships-of-war Cyane, 34 guns, 180 men, Captain Falcon, and Levant, 21 guns, 156 men, Capt. Douglass, both at once. Loss on board the Constitution 4 k. and 10 w. On board the Cyane 29 killed and 26 w. On board the Levant 23 killed and 16 w.

March 12. Re-capture of the

Levant by a British squadron.

March 16. A most flagrant violation and outrage committed on the flag of the U. S. by Capt. Bartholomew of H. B. M. ship Erebus, on the U. S. gun-vessel No. 163, commanded by J. Hulburd, as he was carrying a dispatch from Com. Campbell to Admiral Cockburn. Captain Bartholomew said "G—d d——n you come on board or I will sink you, I'll fire thunder into you." Hulburd replied that if he did he would "return his compliments with lightning."

March 23. The U. S. sloop-of-war Hornet, 16 guns, Capt. Biddle, captures after an action of 22 minutes H. B. M. Brig Penguin, 20 g. 132 men, Capt. Dickerson, off the Island Tristan de Acuna.

<i>Hornet's loss.</i>		<i>Penguin's loss.</i>	
Killed	1	Killed	20
Wounded	11	Wounded	35

April 6. A most horrid and unparalleled massacre of American prisoners at Dartmoor, Depot, (England.) The scenes of barbarity and horror, which were witnessed this day, are indescribable; 7 were killed and 59 wounded.

The SIXTH OF APRIL, 1815, will long be remembered with emotions of horror and grief; with horror at the savage ferocity of the military, headed by Capt. Shortland—with grief at the untimely death of our unprotected and defenceless brethren.

Where were ye, Britons, on that day? where was your boasted valor?—was it displayed in your wanton attack on defenceless prisoners? where was your boasted generosity and clemency?—was it in opening the doors, and discharging volleys of musquetry at the unhappy prisoners within?—Where is the amity and friendship pledged

by your government?—was it shown in wantonly murdering those brave, but unhappy and unfortunate men, who had been struggling for their rights? Behold! the assassin beneath the protection of despots & tyrants, securely triumph, and bid defiance to justice! O! shame, where is thy blush? O! cowardice, where is thy confusion?—But, know, ye bloody butchers of our slaughtered countrymen, that ere long shall the avenging sword leap from its scabbard, and bid defiance to tyranny and despotism. Farewell, my murdered countrymen, the innocent victims of inhuman assassins! Peace in vain extended to you her cheering olive—in vain did justice, humanity, or mercy, plead in your behalf—in vain did you beg for a moment to prepare your souls for eternity!!!

A Table, shewing at one view, the loss of Americans and British in killed, wounded, and prisoners, in the most material actions and skirmishes on land.

<i>Places of Action.</i>	<i>Americans.</i>		<i>British.</i>	
	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Hull's surrender.				
At Queenston.				
At Frenchtown.				
Little York, U. C.	55	265	95	300
Fort George.	39	114	100	507
Stony Creek.			15	70
Fort Stephenson.	1	7	50	100
R'r Thames, U. C.	15	30	more	
Misissique by Clark.			9	101
Williamburgh.	102	237		
Sandy Creek.	0	1	13	184

<i>Table continued.</i>	<i>Americans.</i>		<i>British.</i>	
Near Oddletown,	1	2	17	
Chippewa,	60	316	148	320
Bridge water,	171	512	84	553
Fort Erie,	17	56	51	262
Washington City,	20	40	180	300
Plattsburg,	37	62	k w	2500
Lyons Creek,	12	55	k w	200
Malcomb's Mills, U.C.	1	6	18	9
New-Orleans,	13	39	700	1400
				111
				500

N. B. Those, without any figures, could not be ascertained by the Compiler, with accuracy.

A Table shewing at one view the number of killed and wounded in our naval actions.

Captures and losses of vessels.	American		British.	
	K	W	K	W
Capture of the Gueriere,	7	7	15	86
do. Frolic,	5	5	30	45
do. Macedonian,	5	7	36	68
do. Java,	9	25	60	101
do. Peacock,	1	2	5	33
Loss of the Chesapeake,	47	99	27	58
do. Brig Argus,	6	17	4	4
Capture of the Boxer,	1	13	30	14
do. Erie fleet,	27	96		

Table continued.	American.		British.
Loss of the Essex.	60	93	
Capture of the L'Epervier,	0	2	15
do. Reindeer,	5	21	42
do. Avon,	2	1	60
do. Champlain fleet,	52	58	110
Loss of the President,	24	54	66
Capture of the Cyane & Levant,	4	10	42
do. Penguin,	1	11	23

*Rule Brittannia! Brittannia rules
the waves,
But mark! Columbia cannot yet be
slaves.*

Niles' Register states the number of our captures from the enemy during the late war "*satisfactorily accounted for*" at 1634. The whole rated at 2500.

The actual loss of property to the British, by American Privateers cannot be less than \$50,000,000, and if to this we add the expenses of the numerous armaments fitted out in consequence of these privateers, and the enormous rates of insurance, that they have produced, the aggregate loss to Great Britain may be estimated at \$150,000,000 barely from our "*poor, miserable, contemptible, cork-boats.*"

*High to the Navy change your bowls,
And toast those brave heroic souls,
Who Britons pride pull'd down.*

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF OUR LATE AND GLORIOUS *War with Algiers.*

August 25. 1812. The American brig Edwin of Salem, while on a voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, was taken by an Algerine corsair, and carried into Algiers, as a prize.

March 2, 1815. The U. S. declare war against the Dey, and Regency of Algiers.

June 15. The U. S. Squadron, Com. Decatur, arrive off Gibraltar, and

June 17. Fell in with and captured the Algerine frigate Mishourie, of 46 guns, 4, or 500 men Admiral Rais Hammida, who was kil-

led in the early part of the action, which was a running fight of 25 minutes.

1815. The U S Squadron Commodore Decatur, fell in with and captured the Algerine brig *Estedio*, of 22 guns, and about 200 men.

June 28. The Squadron arrive off Algiers, and on June 30th, Formed a Treaty of *Peace & Amity* with His Highness, *Omar*, Bashaw Dey of Algiers.

The following is a copy of the 2d article.

"It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no TRIBUTE, either as benial presents, or under any other form whatever, be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers, from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever."

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE
MILITARY AND NAVAL EVENTS OF
OTHER NATIONS.

- 43 Claudious Cæsar's expedition
into Britain.
- 70 Titus takes Jerusalem; 1,100
000 Jews perish, and 97,000
taken prisoners.
- 115 The Jews massacre 200,000
Greeks and Romans.
- 135 The Romans destroy 580,
000 Jews.
- 410 Rome taken by Alerie, King
of the Vire-Goths.
- 426 The Romans evacuate Brit-
ain.
- 637 The Saracens take Jerusa-
lem.
- 640 Alexandria, in Egypt taken
by the Saracens.
- 713 The Saracens conquer Spain.
- 1065 The Turks take Jerusalem
from the Saracens.
- 1310 The French lose 400 vessels,
and 30,000 seamen in a fight

with the English.

— Gun-powder first suggested by Swarts, a Monk.

1402 Bajazett defeated by Tamerlane.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.

1483 First standing army in England established.

1519 Fernando Cortez invade Mexico, with only 500 men 15 horses, and 6 pieces of cannon. Nothing material occurred until they arrived on the confines of Thescala, where he was attacked by a large body of Indians, several Spanish were wounded and 2 horses k. Soon after the Spaniards attack a body of Cholulan Indians, the scene of horror lasted two days, 6000 Indians were killed but not one Spaniard.

- 1520 A desperate and bloody battle fought between Cortez, & the Mexicans.
- 1521 Cortez, defeated by the Mexicans, with the loss of 60 killed.
- 1529 About 4,000 Peruvians massacred by the Spanish, (after they had invited them to their quarters in a friendly manner,) commanded by Don Francisco Pizarro.
- 1539 Cannon began to be used in ships.
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake the first English circumnavigator, returns from his voyage round the world.
- 1655 The English under Admiral Penn, take Jamaca from the Spaniards.
- 1664 The Dutch and Spanish settlements in N. America, taken by the English.
- 1693 Bayonets first used at the

end of loaded muskets by the French.

1704 Gibraltar taken by Admiral Brooke from the Spaniards.

1744 Great-Britain declare war vs. France—Com. Anson returns from his voyage round the world.

1745 June 17. Louisburgh taken by the English from the French.

1746 A French fleet of 22 men of war, and 100 transports, with 8000 troops, sail from France to pour annihilation on New-England.

1755 The English take 2 French ships, with 600 soldiers off the banks of New-Foundland. 2000 men from New-England take Nova Scotia from the French.

— General Johnson defeats the French at Fort Edward, and

takes their commander, Baron de Dieskau, prisoner.

1756 The Nabob confine 146 Englishmen in the Black hole at Calcutta. E. I and 123 found dead next morning.

— The French land 18,000 men on the Island of Minorca.

1758 The English capture several French vessels near Carthage.

— The British troops, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough burn a French fleet, consisting of 2 men-of-war, 33 privateers and 70 merchantmen.

— Goree taken by the English from the French by Comodore Keppel.

— Cape Breton taken by the English.—St. John taken by the English from the French.

— Gen. Abercrombie repulsed at Ticonderoga—Fort Frontenac taken from the French &

Indians by Col. Broadsheet.

—— Fort du Quesne taken by the French by Gen. Forbes.

—— Prince Ferdinand obtains several victories over the French in the Hanoveran dominions.

1759 Gaudaloupe taken by the English, also the Island Des-eada, Los Santos and Margalante, in the W. I.

1759 Gen. Amherst takes Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and Sir Wm. Johnson takes Niagara from the French.

—— Sept. 12th. Quebec taken and Gen. Wolf killed.

—— Colonel Ford obtains a complete victory over the French near Masilipatam.

—— Admiral Pocock defeats the French and becomes master of Indian coast.

—— Col. Cook on the coast of Coromandel defeats the

French, and takes Fort Wandewash.

1760 Carrickfergus, in Ireland taken by the French.

[— An engagement near the Isle-of-man between the English and French, who are taken.

— Capt. Bryon, destroys the settlement of the French, at Chaleur—took 3 frig. and 19 smaller vessels.

1761 Prince Ferdinand, with the allied army, obtains a victory over the French, who lose 5,000 men in battle.

— The Island of Dominique taken by the English.

— June 7th. The Island Belleisle taken from the French by Admiral Keppel and Gen. Hadyson.

1762 The English take Mirlinigre with all the Carribee Islands from the French, in the West

Indies.

- Havanna taken from the Spanish by the English. Manilla taken by the English from the Spanish.
- Sundry victories obtained over the French by the allied armies.
- 1763 Peace established between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.
- 1778 June 28th. St. Pierre and Miquelon taken from the French by the English under Admiral Montague.
- July 27th. A Naval action off Brest between the French and English, under Admiral Keppel.
- Sept. 7th. Dominica taken from the English by the French.
- Oct. 17. Pondicherry in the East Indies surrender to the

English.

— Dec. 28th. St. Lucia taken by the English from the French.

1779 Jan. St. Vincent taken by the French under Count de Estang.

— July 3d. Grenada taken by the French from the English.

— July 6th. An action between a French fleet and a British fleet, but not decisive.

1780 Jan. 8th. Admiral Rodney takes 22 sail of Spanish vessels; and on the 16th destroys seven more.

— March 14th. The Spanish take Mobile from the English.

1780 April 9th. West-Florida taken by the Spaniards from the English.

— May 12th. An action between a British fleet commanded by Admiral Rodney and a French fleet.

— Aug. 8th. 55 English vessels captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain.

1781 The French repulsed at the Island of Jersey, Jan. 6th.

— Jan. 11th. Admiral Hughs takes Irincomale, on the Island of Ceylon.

— Feb. 3d. St. Eustatia taken from the Dutch by the English.

— June 2d. Tobago taken by the French from the English.

— Aug. 5th. A bloody engagement between an English Squadron, Admiral Parker, & a Dutch Squadron Admiral Zeutman, off the Dagger Bank.

— Sept. 7th. A spirited action took place between a French fleet, & the English off Chesapeake bay.

1782 Jan. 14th. The French under the command of Count de Grasse, capture the Island of

Nevis.

- Feb. 12th. St. Christophers taken from the English by the French.
- Feb. 25th. Minorca taken from the English by the Spanish.
- April 12th. Ad. Rodney obtains a victory over the French fleet under the command of the Count de Grasse, whom he takes prisoner, off Dominica.
- April 13th. Ad. Hughes had a severe engagement with a French fleet, near the Island of Ceylon, a great number lost on both sides.
- May 8th. The Spaniards take the Island of Bahama, from the English.
- Aug. 25th. The Royal George 110 guns, sunk in the English channel and about 1000 persons perish.

- Sept. 13th. Gen. Elliot, defeats the combined fleets of France & Spain at Gibralter.
- 1789 July 14th. Revolution in France. Capture of the Bastile.
- 1793 Feb. 5th. Declaration of war against the combined powers of Great-Britain, Holland, &c. issued by the National assembly of France.
- 1794 Upwards of 30,000 persons massacred near *Warsaw*, (Poland,) by order of the barbarous and inhuman Russian Gen. *Suwarrow*.
- 1795 April 19th. The French take St. Lucia.
- The Cape-of-good-hope, captured by the English; also Ceylon and Batavia, (East-Indies.)
- 1801 Battle near Alexandria in Egypt, between the English under Sir Ralph Abercrombie,

and the French.

— Aug. 16th. Lord Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla.

1803 June. Great-Britain declare war against France.

1805 Oct. 21. A great victory obtained by the English fleet under Lord Nelson, consisting of 40 ship-of-the-line, over the combined French and Spanish fleets under the command of Admiral Villeneuve consisting of 46 ships-of-the-line. Lord N. was killed and the combined fleet lost nineteen ships-of-the-line.

1809 May 10th. The French enter Vienne.

1812 Sept. 14th. The city of Moscow burnt by the Russian troops in the retreat of Napoleon's invading army.—The French enter the same day.

— Oct. 22d. French evacuate Moscow.

814 Jan. 21st. First battle fought on French ground, at Brienne.

— March 30th. Battle at Mountmartie; the next day the allies enter Paris.

— April. Bonaparte abdicates the throne.

— May 8th. Bonaparte arrives at the Island of Elba.

815 Feb. 26th. At 5 o'clock P. M. Bonaparte embarked in a brig of 26 guns 400 men to return from the Island of Elba to France.

— March 20th. Bonaparte enters Paris, without resistance, and proclaim the throne of the Bourbons "illegitimate."

— June 7th. Bonaparte addresses the Legislative body, which was answered with "vive le Emperor! vive le nation! vive le Patria!" &c.

— June 18th. The whole

French Grand Army, commanded by Bonaparte, entirely defeated, with great slaughter by the army of the *allied powers*.

— June 22d. Napoleon Bonaparte, abdicates the throne of France, and proclaimed his son, under title of "Napoleon II," Emperor of the French.

— Oct. 15th. Bonaparte arrives at the Island of St. Helena.

1816 Aug. 27th. The British fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth and a Dutch fleet under Ad. Van Cappel-
len, bombard the town of Algiers for about 12 hours, the combined fleet lost 128 killed and 690 wounded. Algerines lost between 6, and 7,000 men, besides their implements of piracy.

Wickly

13

CAPT. JONES'

VICTORY,

OR THE CAPTURE OF THE FROLIC.

1 COLUMBIA's brave tars give at-
tention;
Your valor bright honors shall
bring;
Brave *JONES'* achievements I
mention,
Who scorns both a *Tyrant* and
King.

2 'Twas on board of the Sloop of
War *Wasp*, boys,
We set sail from Delaware Bay,
to cruise on Columbia's fair Coast
sirs,
Our Rights to maintain on the
Sea.

3 Three days were not past on
 our station,
 When the Frolic came up to
 our view ;
 Says *Jones* show the *flag* of our
 Nation,
 Three cheers were then gave by
 our *Crew*.

4 We boldly bore up to this Briton,
 Whose cannon began for to roar,
 The *Wasp* soon her *Stings* from
 her side run,
 When we on them a broadside
 did pour.

5 Then aloud roars the *Frolic's*
 fierce cannon,
 Her bolts by true *Valor* w
 hurl'd ;
 Our *Guns* spake the *Rights* of
 Scamen,
 And echo'd, *Free Trade*
 World.

David B. Whitley
Barnstead N.H.
his Book

~~Steal not this Book~~
for fear of shame
For here you see
the owners name

If I by loss this
Book should drop
And you should happen
to pick it up
Return this Book
to me again
And I will reward
you for the same

